CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1.   (canceled)

2.   (previously presented) The method according to claim
10 wherein for regions of the image data with high contrast, a
parameter estimation or approximation is carried out.

3.   (previously presented) The method according to claim
2 wherein for the parameter estimation or approximation, the "total
least squares" (TLS), "ordinary least squares" (OLS), "Mixed OLS-
TLS" and/or variation methods is used.

4.   (previously presented) The method according to claim
10 wherein the decay constant c and/or the object shift u is
determined by parameter approximation from the image data.

5.   (previously presented) The method according to claim
10 wherein the decay constant c is determined by calibration of the
camera.

6.   (canceled)

1   7. (currently amended) The method according to claim
2   [[6]] 10 wherein known object movements u_x and u_y are introduced
3   directly into the differential equation (1).

1   8. (previously presented) The method according to claim
2   10 wherein field programmable gate arrays (FPGA's) are used.

1   9. (canceled)

2   10. (currently amended) A method of digital image
3   processing in CMOS camera images, the method comprising the steps
4   of:
5   generating an output signal g from a CMOS camera;
6   deriving from the output signal g its spatio-temporal
7   gradients (g_x, g_y, g_t);
8   establishing a time constant c and a local object shift
9   (u_x, u_y) from prior knowledge; and
10   calculating a target signal value q from the output
11   signal g as [[g]] $\underline{q}$ = $(g_x * u_x) + (g_y * u_y) + (g * -1 * c) + g_t$.

1   11. (currently amended) The method according to claim
2   [[11]] 10 wherein the target signal value q, the constant c, the x
3   component u_x of the local object shift u, or the [[u]] $\underline{y}$ component
4   u_y of the local object shift u is derived by parameter estimation.